

Test piece 1 translation into Norwegian (580 words)

Part 1 (188 words)

In 13 years, the Centre has trained and certified more than 50,000 personnel for full spectrum, joint, operational-level warfare. The ultimate aim of these exercises and training events is to enhance NATO's operational efficiency and effectiveness by using cutting-edge modelling and simulation methodologies and technologies on which an entire campaign can be modelled and run. Developed by JWC's technical staff, the virtual simulation environments on land, sea and air present training audiences with a great opportunity to exercise realistic and high-risk, but controlled, scenarios at no cost and which might otherwise not have been possible in the real world, such as a complex counter piracy operation.

In April 2013, the Centre conducted its first warfare conference, which happened to coincide with JWC's tenth anniversary. The "warfare" element of the JWC is a catalyst for transformation – an element which is very much linked to NATO's connected forces and smart defence initiatives. Together, these three encourage an increased trans-Atlantic military coherence and cross-organizational relationships (among NATO HQs, centres of excellence and national training centres in member and partner nations) to build and sustain the interoperability and readiness of NATO forces.

Part 2 (199 words)

The Alliance's shift of focus also had immediate implications for the way that JWC planned, designed and executed its exercises. In order to include high-intensity warfighting in JWC-led exercises within or outside of Art V scenario settings, it was necessary to replicate the enemy or, in NATO terms, the opposing force.

The first time that JWC played out the concept of OPFOR all the way was for exercise STEADFAST JUNCTURE 2012. The creator of JWC's OPFOR capability was Squadron Leader Colin Macpherson, a former member of the Joint Plans, Execution and Coordination Section (JPEC) in the Joint Training Division. He also developed the short definition of OPFOR, which in the absence of a formalized definition within NATO Doctrine still serves as the only existing definition of the OPFOR mission statement:

“OPFOR is the intellectual application of coherent military and political activity designed to create a realistic, dynamic and challenging opposing force to enable the NATO Force Commander to meet his agreed training objectives in order to demonstrate competence and confidence to undertake the role of NCS/NFS deployed operational HQ. OPFOR is a key element of the comprehensive approach to training and is an integral part of scenario development.”

Part 3 (193 words)

Stimulating the Intelligence Cycle and JISR Process

Building upon the scenario modules, the Main Events List/Main Incidents List (MEL/MIL) adds fidelity and specificity in order to stimulate joint, operational-level challenges to support the Training Objectives. The resultant storylines typically incorporate and rely upon intelligence-related subject matter that is developed during the JWC-led MEL/MEL scripting workshop, and later introduced to

the training audience during CPX execution. As MEL/MIL process custodians, JWC- appointed event managers guide the scripting process under the direction of the JWC Chief MEL/MIL. The event managers lead and synchronize the contributions of allocated script writers. Participants in exercise scripting workshops typically represent a mix of personnel from the JWC and other NATO units and agencies which collectively contribute the expertise necessary to develop incidents and injects across all domains and warfighting functions. Producing credible, technically accurate, and complete injects that represent multi-source reporting across collection disciplines requires expertise from trained, experienced intelligence specialists. During the course of the workshop, the Chief Intel works in support of the MEL/MIL team to distribute, synchronize and coordinate available expertise, which is often in limited supply due to competing demands affecting availability of externally sourced personnel.

Link to NATOTerm – The Official NATO Terminology Database

<https://nso.nato.int/natoterm/content/nato/pages/home.html?lg=en>